the case of Rev. L. I. Hensen, who was yet young. "And if Hensen were here," said Mr. King. "I should say, O, Hensen, hve forever!" The paper first recited comprebensively the ancient history of the Baptist Church and Christianity in general, including all the struggles of men with both pen and sword down to the American pioneers in religious and civil liberty, who combined their forces against the leaders of the great reformation, accepting no authority but the word of God and enlightened conscience.

In the course of his address he said:

In the year 1611 the first General Baptist church was organized in London, of which Thomas Helwys was the pastor. This was a colwhere they had been baptized on profession of faith by Rev. John Smyth, the famous Separate Baptist, who had been a clergyman of the church of England. It is positively certain that the confession of faith promulgated by this Baptist church was the first Euglish declaration in which absolute separation of church and state is declared to be the law of Christ. This was in 1614.

The subsequent confessions of both General and Particular Baptists on this point are equally explicit That of 1644, which was the first published confession of Particular Baptists, is outspoken in the advocacy of "religious liberty as the right, and of good citizenship as the duty, of every Christian man." "Concerning the wor-ship of God," it declares, "there is but one lawgiver, which is able to save and to destroy, which is Jesus Christ. It is the magistrate's duty to tender the liberty of men's consciences (which is the tenderest thing unto all conscientions men, and most dear to them, and without which all other liberties will not be worth the naming, much less enjoying), and to protect all under them from all wrong, injury, oppres-sion and molestation." These words are from the historic confession of the seven Particular Baptist churches, which constitutes the first formulated enunciation in Christendom by a body of associated churches of the great doctrine

This doctrine, which seems to us now so inoffensive, so innocent, so righteons, was regarded then almost universally as heretical, dangerous and revolutionary. Even the saintliest of men partock of the spirit of the time, to an extent greater or less. We search in vain through all the reformation period of English history and the ecclesiastical divisions that followed for any distinct utterance of full, unrestricted religious reedom, except in the publications and confes-

The history of religious liberty in this country. and to whom belongs the distinguishing honor of its establishment on this Western continent. is too well known to need more than a brief statement. When the life of England, affected as it was perceptibly by the thought, and life, and institutions of the Dutch Republic, was transplanted to these new shores, it was still hampered by narrow and erroneous views. Great and noble as was the spirit of our Puritan ancestors, and heroic as were their achievements and sufferings, they had no thought beyend a theocracy for themselves. They still believed in the union of church and state, and in the use of violent, repressive measures to pre-serve uniformity of religious belief. The Bible

was in their right hand and the sword in their

tert hand. Imprisonment, fines, banishments,

whippings, hangings, these were the weapons of their warfare. They had no design of establishing religious liberty. The language of Dr. Ellis is warranted by the facts of history-"Intolerance was a necessary condition of their enterprise. They feared and hated religious liberty." As we have seen, Roger Williams did not originate the idea of soul liberty. It had been pleading for recognition in the old world in many voices, that were silenced only in death. But he was the divinely appointed instrument in securing in this new world its incorporation into the organic laws of States. So, then, in the words of President Strong, "Baptists first announced the principle of religious liberty in

Switzerland; Baptists first advocated it in Eng-land; a Baptist first established it in America." But its acceptance even in America was a matter of slow growth. It had to fight its way to victory through opposition, inflicted penalty and legalized wrong. The last vestige of oppressive religious legislation was not removed from the statute books of Massachusetts until In Massachusette and Virginia intolerance was most severe. I and sufferings of our fathers. North and South, or the patient and deter-mined labors which have led to the complete triumph of religious liberty in this Nation. They were the principal accuts in securing the adoption of the article in the national Constitution which prohibits all religious tests, and

mortal first amendment. They have sought earnestly to wipe out all traces of the union of church and state in our individual commonwealths, and on principle have protested against the use of public funds for sectarian purposes. They have everywhere and loudly demanded liberty, not tolerance; freedom, not sufferance; full, absolute religious liberty, not for themselves alone, but for all the

also in accomplishing the enactment of the im-

It is not claimed that they have been the only advocates of this freedom in America, and that to them should be ascribed the undivided honor of its establishment here. There have been others who accepted the principle more or less fully and gave to its advancement the weight of their personal influence, which, in some instances, has been no meonsiderable factor in securing its recognition and triumph. But the Baptists are acknowledged by all historians, secular and spered, to have taken the lead in all movements to climinate from human statutes any restriction of soul liberty, and have stood, individually and collectively, "consistently, persistently, emphatically and obstrusively," for that doctrine, which is now recognized as the chief glory of our Republic. Such has been their peculiar attitude from the beginning of their visible history until now; such their unbroken unity, their intelligent advocacy and their conscientious and determined zeal that the language of Mr. Bancroft seems fully justified when he says: "Freedom of conscience, unlimited freedom of mind, was, from the first, the trophy of the Saptists."

Treasurer J. O. Staples, of Chicago, was called upon for his report, but the report was not ready. As following Dr. King's address the chairman announced that it would be appropriate to sing one verse of the song "My Country, 'tis of Thee," which SALUTING THE FLAGS.

Dr. F. L. Wilkins took charge of the ceremontes of the salutation of the flags. The delegations were canvassed. It was found that speakers for each State were ready. This required several minutes. Seats were vacated and arranged on the stage for the representative speakers to occupy. The song "Onward, Christian Soldiers," was then struck up and the march to the rostrum begun. This was a very lively, enthusiastic feature of the day. Each speaker was given one minute by the watch to tell of his State and its work. The time was not imposed upon in very many cases.

Representing Arkansas, C. E. Taylor said he was the only one present from his State, but was proud to state that Arkansas was one of the first States in the Union to organize its young people. The merit of the enterprise was no longer an experiment, but had proven a success through-

L. B. Inskeep, of California, said they had organized in 1891, and had held their third annual convention. Their work had crystallized into fruitful results already. The young people were there taught that they were expected not only to support young people's organizations, but the

Platt, of Connectiont, said that State had been organized in 1892. The Christian Endeavor forces were strong in Connecticut, but the B. Y. P. U. A. had moved slowly. but prophesied better success in the future. Gillespie, of Chicago, said there was a forward movement everywhere in Illinois. particularly along the organization's equcational line. At the conclusion of his remarks Illinois delegates rose and gave their representative the Chautauqua salute. Mr. Peckem, of Lafayette, spoke for Indiana, stating that the work in this State had been doubled in every department. Their motto was "Be Strong," and they were strong.

Holt, of Waterloo, la, brought the greetings of Hawkeye Christians and Baptists after three years of organizations. Eleven years of prohibition had given them a young people with bright eyes and a clear

Miss Boomer, of Kansas, said she represented four hundred churches, one hundred societies and four thousand members. Kansas was looking forward to its fail campaign of association meetings and conventions. Greetings were tendered. Hilbert Goss, about the only man present

from Kentucky, reported little progress in B. Y. P. U. A. work in that State. For Maryland, Rev. Ness said be greeted the convention with strength born of labor and consecration. The work there was chiefly formative, the field hard and uncompromising. "We act," said he, "but we do not agitate." After promising Mary-

land, Virginia and the South for the cause in the future be withdrew. Rev. Johnson, of Massachusetts, said the Old Bay State was slow to act. They had a State organization, and one-half of their associations were in good working condi-

Mr. Stevenson, of Michigan, claimed for his State fine fishes and fruit. There were no difficulties there; everything was union. They had more organizations than churches -two hundred societies and ten thousand

Mr. Chapman, of Minnesota, spoke lov-ingly of the North Star State and its prosperity. Young people's rallies were held every month in the year.

Mr. Courtley, of Missouri, said that State had an organization one year old, but that it was a lively yearling. He had in mind a

could not find in the hall at that time, but who, he ventured, was the best Baptist specimen ever exhibited. The young fellow, he said, traced his pedigree back to John the Baptist, or at least to the

Philippian jailer. Mr. Carpenter said Nebraska was the first State in the Union to start in the work. They were still faithful and strong. For New Jersey, C. A. Cook stated that although the work went slowly, his State had contributed to the cause several great men, among whom was the Rev. W. F. Taylor, of this city. W. F. Maxin spoke briefly for the Indian Territory and the young Indians, who, he said, were despised, and occupied a little western field in the Indian Territory, which was all they had left of a country once their own. Thieves, he said, had been sent down even there to rob them, and he appealed to the Baptist young people of the Nation for rescue. Mr. Hunt, of New York, said be was a citizen of no mean State. It was, however, too near to old conservative New England

promised much that New York would do for the future of the B. Y. P. U. A. Mr. McDonald, of the Maratime islands, Nova Scotia, said the young people of his country were Bible students, and that he had come 1,500 miles that he might carry back the banner won by his colaborers in the study of their Lord. They were making Baptist history up there that would

From Ontario and Quebec came Mr. Urghart, with an invitation for the next convention to be held in Quebec. Miss Lawler, of Colorado, spoke from the audience good words for her State, and marveled that it was not better represented.

A voice from one whose name could not be learned said that greetings from the breadbasket of the world-North Dakota-

Ohio was endeavoring to get its heavy orthodox machinery on the wheels of the B. Y. P. U. A., it was said. For the Tellegoo mission, in India, missionary Drake spoke, hoping the day was not far distant when the B. Y. P. U. would have a representative go around the world, touching all the missionary fields. Mr. Brown, of Oregon, said that State was not yet organized, and that the work was going slowly.

From Pennsylvania came the information there were there 80,000 Baptists and 250 societies. The State was organized in The Rev. Alger, of Rhode Island, greeted

Mr. Poole, of Watertown, S. D., said they had gotten down to business in his State. Texas reported that the croakers who started out against the organization were either dead or had their spleens cured. Texas was Baptist, said the speaker. through and through; even so were its geological formations.

Southern California, it was stated, labored under a provisional organization. Mr. Moss, of Virginia, greeted for the Old Dominion, the homes of Washington and Madison. The State expected to organize next November.

Mr. Burns, of Milwaukee, Wis., said they had started in to fight the fight of faith in a place where a papal municipality existed. The next convention was asked to be held in that city that all its workers might pray that the word of God should be duly respected in the public schools. After a short song service the convention adourned until 2:15 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Report of the Treasurer-Presenting Ban-

ners-Officers Elected. The afternoon session was opened by a prayer service, which was led by Prof. A. G. Slocum, president of the Kalamazoo College, of Kalamazoo, Mich. The delegates were late in arriving, and the hall was not nearly filled at the time of the meeting. They came straggling in for an hour later. Following the prayer service came the report of the treasurer, J. O. Staples, of Chicago. After a preamble in which the history of the finances of the order were reviewed, and would be in the future was made, the fol-

a prophecy as to what they lowing figures were set forth: The indebtedness of the union at the ending of the fiscal year 1892, the 1st of June, was \$16,289.55, it having been incurred by the purchase of the union's official paper. The cost of the maintenance of that paper for the present



year, ending with the 1st of June, has been \$14,605,20 for its printing, \$325,66 for its illustrations, \$218.89 for the traveling expenses of its managers, \$1,155,84 for office expenses, \$550 for rent, \$375.89 for advertising commissions and \$9,161,28 for salaries and general expenses, making a total of \$26,293.16. The union has received \$7,174.47 from the funding fund, \$12,714.72 from subscriptions and advertising in the paper, \$1,581.04 as profits from the sale of badges and supplies, making a total of \$21.470.23. The total indebtedness of the union at the end of the present fiscal year is \$18,789.12. Mr. Staples said that it was expected to have the official paper on a paying basis this year, and that it was boped to get the full amount of the \$50,000 funding fund, which would place the order on a sound financial basis and more than ready to meet all demands which may be made on it.

PRESENTING THE BANNERS. The regular afternoon programme was then taken up, which consisted first in the announcement of awards and presentation of prize banners to the members of the class of 1892-3 who had been first in the examinations on the various topics named by the educational bureau. The first was for excellence of record in the study of the life of Christ, and the banner was given to J. H. McDonald, of Amherst, Nova Scotia. The presentation speech was made by the Rev. H. L. Stetson, president of the Des Moines College, of Des Moines, Is. As that gentleman stepped to the front of the platform, a half dozen of his pupils who are delegates to the convention, gave the college yell. It caused no little surprise when they first began, as it was given with lusty voices, and as the last "Rah, rah, rah!" came out the convention broke into a prolonged applause. His remarks were iew, and were mostly of encouragement to the young man who was the recipient of the honor. He said that the success that he had just gained imposed upon him a new obligation, that in fact every success imposed on the winner of it an additional obligation which was what they should strive for others and better ones. He said that the greatest part of the honor which was his was in the fact that he had learned of the religion of Christ, and concinded by saying that he hoped that his study in that direction would not cease with to-day's

The second banner was presented to W. E. Gillespie, in behalf of the Young People's Union, of Waterman, Ill. The presentation speech was made by W. G. Sweet, of La Crosse, Mich., who is now under appointment as a missionary to China, and who expects to leave for that field of work soon. The award was made for excellence of record in following the daily Bible readings. Mr. Sweet's remarks were brief, and on the same line as had been his predeces-

The third and last award was made to Charles Poole, representing the union of Brookling, S. D. The award was made by the Rev. Dr. Perrin, of Chicago. In his remarks, which were more of a general nature than had been those of the ones preceding him, be spoke of the world's fair being held open on Sundays, and decried the fact. He said that this had been done to satisfy the demand of a foreign element which was no part of the freedom-loving people of this country. He was alarmed at "I have often walked on the streets of my it shall rule this Republic. But it never certain young Baptist worker whom he | native city, and I have thanked God for | shall. There are to-day thousands of men !

the starry flag and the civil and religious liberty that it gives, and I had rather live in the country where the red flag of anarchy is allowed to be unfurled than to live in one where freedom of speech and ex-

pressed thought is not allowed." The banners presented were very pretty in themselves, without counting in the merit attached to the receiving of them. The class of 1893, which will be in the place which was occupied by the recipients of the banners next year, had seats on the platform during the ceremonies. There were about forty of them, young men and young women who have successfully passed the examinations of the preliminary studies. After the adjournment of the afternoon session the members of this class met at the Denison Hotel and made arrangements to effect a permanent organi-

A brief interim was filled in by music from the chorus and orchestra, and a solo by one of the members of the former, and then a five-minute speech was made by Secretrary W. H. Gilbert, of the local branch to move with an Indianapolitan heat. He of the Children's Home Society. Mr. Gilbert simply aimed to get the fact that the society had a branch in this city before the members of the convention, and to let them know a little of the work which it was doing. The society has its general headquarters in Chicago, and branches all over the country. He said the society had gotten homes for about 3,000 children under nine years of age in this State alone, and that it was steadily progressing in the

An amusing incident occurred while he was talking. A bare-footed, ragged urchin selling afternoon papers got into the hall and was coming down the aisles proclaiming that fact with a voice that he had evidently been used to elevating above the din and roar of the crowded streets. A delegate got up in the hall and asked the chairman to ask those who were selling papers to stop until the speaker had finished. Chairman Wilkins evidently did not grasp what was being asked of him, or at least who it was who was doing the selling, for he said: "Any who are engaged in selling papers or anything of that kind will please desist until the speaker has finished." The street gamin looked up at him a moment and went right along with his selling. Such language was beyond his comprehension, and it was not until some one had told him to "clear out" that he understood what was

OFFICERS ELECTED. election of officers. The report of the nominating committee was read by its chairman, Rev. Gambrell. The same officers as were at the head of the union for the year which has just closed were named in it, with a few minor exceptions, and the

President-John H. Chapman, Illinois. First Vice President-Frank H. Field. New Second Vice President-G. B. Eager, Alabama. Third Vice President-H. S. Stark, Toronto. Recording Secretary-A. M. Princkle, Penn-

report was ufanimously adopted by the

convention. It was as follows:

Treasurer-J. O. Staples, Illinois, Vacancies in the Board of Managers Caused by Expired Terms-A. E. Baten, Texas; Thomas Trquert, Ontario; George Anderson, Mississippl; C. H. Holden, North Dakota: President Southland, Nebraska; D. B. Oviatt, Wyoming; W. S. Pennick, Louisiana; W. S. Roberts, Vermont; G. B. Taylor, Georgia; E. W. White, Wisconsin, and EX-COMMISSIONER MORGAN'S ADDRESS.

The address of the afternoon was made

by T. J. Morgan, D. D., late Indian Commissioner under President Harrison, and now general secretary of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society at New York city. His subject was "The Perils of the Republic from a Christian Standpoint." Mr. Morgan is a prepossessing man in appearance. Tall and straight as an arrow, giving him the appearance of having been a military man, with a face denoting firmness and purpose, and an earnest way of speaking. his bearers at once divined that he was going to say something out of the ordinary. and he did so. At the beginning of his remarks he said: "If I were to name the six greatest words in the English language it would be in this order: First, God, which is the symbol of all that is human and divine. Next would come man, who is made in the likeness of God, then the family, the church, the school and the state. Sometimes the question arises and is asked. Which is the greater, the church or the state?' Both are divine, and both represent the will of God. The state is a necessity. Men cannot live in isolation. Politics is the science of living in communities. The highest point reached in human government is expressed in the word 'republic,' of which Bacon has said in that brief. terse way of his, 'The republic is a government of the people, by the people, and for the people.' In speaking of the dangers of the republic, religion will come within its

range. At this juncture in the speech some one on the platform interrupted the speaker by saying to him that his remarks were too deep for the understanding of those who were listening to him. Mr. Morgan replied by saying that he had traveled over a thousand miles to give expression to his thoughts on the subject, and that he had come to talk to the intelligent men and women of the convention and to the ones who had the thought to devote to what he said. He said that he was talking on a grave subject, and one which needed careful thought, and that he did not propose to make his remarks anything else. Coutinuing, he said:

"My ideas of the republic are embraced in several things. One is the absolute freedom of conscience. This is the guide of our lives. No man has a right to say to me that I shall do this or that. No church. no priest, nor no body of men shall dictate my actions or say that I shall not do so and so as long as my conscience says that am right. As one brother has said on this platform to-day. I had rather see the red flag of Anarchy parading our streets than to live in a country where absolute freedom of speech and thought is not given."

The speaker went on to say that he deplored the fact that there was bad liteature in this country, that too much Police Gazette matter was allowed to creep into the daily papers, but said that the absolute freedom of the press was necessary to the republic, and to free government. He said that he believed in free ballot to all men, and that he was about ready to strike out the word man and say free ballot to all, no matter what their color or sex. He was interrupted there by prolonged applause from the feminine portion of the audience. Con-

tinning, he said: "I know that there were men who went to the polls at the last election whose hands were tied by priestly orders. I want to say that the greatest peril of the republic to-day lies in the fact that these men are denied the freedom of the ballot. They are not allowed to tollow the dictates of their

In mentioning the perils of the republic he said: "First of all is that of vice. It destroys the body, obscures the mind, dulis the conscience and renders impure the heart. The saloon is the greatest enemy that the country has. Another thing that is threatening the country is its materialism. The great exposition at Chicago is an example of this. There is gathered together the greatest exhibit of the world's material products that the world has ever

DANGER OF "FOREIGNISM." He then spoke of the Sunday opening, and scored the managers of the fair for not shutting its gates on that day. Wealth, he said, was another great menace to the country. Legitimately gained wealth and wealth legitimately spent was a blessing. but the mad rush after it by dishonest means was a serious menace. In speaking of the laboring man, he said:

"The man who earns his daily bread by the sweat of his brow is entitled to a great deal of consideration. He has a right to protect himself, and to exercise the right of self-preservation, but when he organizes himself in a union, forces up the price of his labor, and, in the event that he falls to secure that additional sum, goes out upon a strike armed with a bludgeon, a menace to life and property, he is no better

than a murderer." In conclusion he said: "There is great danger from foreignism. I use that in a broad term, so that there may be no misconstruction placed upon my words. Our country, and particularly our great cities, are tilling up with a foreign element which is slowly but surely sapping the essence of freedom. Our cities are being congested with them. There is an order in this conntry which is semi-ecclesiastical, and more political than it is ecclesiastical, which stands to-day menacing us

who stand ready, as did their grandfathers at the time of the revolution, and their fathers at the time of the rebellion, to give up their lives, if such a sacrifice is demanded, to preserve the fair name and the

integrity of our glorious Republic." The hour of adjournment having been passed some time, the rest of the programme was not carried out. The Rev. David Spencer, of Racine, who was to have spoken on "The Monthly Symposium." briefly stated that he would defer his speech to some other time, and the meeting was declared adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

Long Argument Over the Name to Be Given

the Juniors' Boy Brigade. Tomlinson Hall was crowded to almost its capacity at the evening session of the Baptist young people. Not only were the delegates faithful in their attendance, despite the warmness of the atmosphere, but there were a large number of visitors in the galleries and on the floor of the house. The evening service was opened by a prayer service led by the Rev. W. C. Golden, of Nashville, Tenn. After that a solo was rendered by a member of the chorns, and President Chapman called the meeting to order. Five minutes was allowed to the Rev. J. A. Ebe, of Hartford, Conn., to express the greeting of the Young People's Union of the United Breth-



ren Church. He spoke briefly of the feel-The convention then proceeded to the | ing of fellowship which existed between the two organizations, and gave a shor review of the work which has been accomplished by the society which he represented. It was organized in convention at Dayton, O., in 1890, and since that time bas grown to have societies over the country to the number of seven hundred, having a membership of about 35,000. He said that it was the hope that by the next time they met in convention, which would be next June, that there would be a thousand societies, with a membership nearly double that of the present.

General Secretary Wilkins announced to the convention that H. L. Starke, of Ontario, who had been elected one of the vice presidents of the organization, had declined to serve, and that it would be in order to nominate some one for his place. The privilege of doing this was given the Canada delegation, and A. A. Ayers was named for the place and unanimously se-

Next came the report of the committee on junior organization, and with it came the first difference of opinion which has broken out in the convention. Rev. Mc-Lauren, of Michigan, was the committee's chairman, and he read the report. The committee's work had been to draw up a set of by laws and a constitution for an organization of the younger people of the church. It is an effort to get the boys and girls of the church into the church work and to give them religious instruction. The constitution drawn up by the committee said first that the name of the organization should be the Junior Reserves; that its members should consist of girls and boys under the age of sixteen; that its officers should consist of a leader, who shall be an adult, a president, a vice president, a secretary and a treasurer, and that all

members be required to make a pledge to abstain from all liquors, tobacco and to use no profane or impure language. When Rev. McLauren had finished read ing a delegate moved that the report of the committee be referred to the board of managers for action. To this Rev. Mo-Lauren made a most strenuous objection. He said that it was a most important matter, and that he wanted the entire convention to take action upon it. It was about to be put to a vote when Secretary Wilkins got up and said that he believed that the name ought not to remain as it was. He said that the word "union" ought to be brought in somewhere. That word, he said, was distinctly Baptist, and it ought to be inculcated as a part of the organization. Rev. McLauren got up and said that it was the intention of the committee to allow local organizations to insert the word "endeavor" should they desire to do so, and that he thought that giving it the name of union would make it so strongly Baptist that it would preclude effort toward the grand aim the church, that of federation, To this Secretary Wilkins replied again reiterating his former re-

marks. He was supported by the Rev. Spencer and several others, who spoke on his side, and when the question was inally put to vote it was almost the unanimous choice of the convention that the name of he organization should be the "Junior Baptists." Following the end of this discussion was a brief intermission which was devoted to singing. The tiest song was the national hymn, "My Country, 'tis of Thee.' Secretary Wilkins suggested that as it was an international convention it would be proper to sing a verse of "God Save the Queen." It was respond to with a hearty good will, and when its last notes had died away, Secretary Pierce proposed the singing of the hymn, "Blessed be the Tie that Binds," and the audience joined with him. The Rev. M. R. Deming, of New York, followed with an address on the Boys' Brigade, which is given below:

THR BAPTIST BOYS' BRIGADE. We ask your attention this evening to three points: first, the origin of this organization; second, what this organization now is, and, third,

The Baptist Boys' Brigade had its origin last December in the city of New York and is an outgrowth of the mission work of the New York City Baptist Mission Society, of which society Hon. Charles L. Colby is the able president and of which the speaker is corresponding secretary.
I entered upon my work in New York the 1st of November. In visiting the mission schools in the lower part of the city, conducted by our society, I noticed one teature which was marked and common to them all, namely, the dearth of boys, and the unruly conduct of the few who were present. While the schools were in session I found scores of boys on the sidewalks in front of the churches or the missions engaged in playing marbles, pitching pennies or throwing dice. My problem was to transfer these reckless boys from the sidewalks into the schools and to make orderly scholars of them. After considering various plans. I decided to try the Boys' Brigade Band plan. I had learned much concerning it from friends traveling in Scotland, who brought me a full set of the literature. organized the first company where the boys were utterly unmanageable. The effect of the movement was almost magical. Those boys will now march the furthest and endure the most work of any company we have in New York city. Their unruliness proved to be energy waiting to be properly directed. I had not the remotest idea that the movement in New York would extend beyond the mission schools, but in two months every Baptist church and mission in New York city started to organize a company. As a local organization it is substantially an

embodiment of the Scottish idea. We have boys from six to ten organized by themselves, and we call them cadets. From ten to fifteen, from fifteen to twenty-one, and from twenty-one upwards. The Marcy-avenue Chareh, of Brooklyn, has a battalien consisting of four companies, made up of boys of these various ages. But they have a Sunday school of fifteen hundred to draw on. Some of our churches have two companies -boys from ten to lifteen and from fifteen to twenty-one. Boys of these different ages cannot take the ages cannot same stride in walking and need to be drilled separately. Of course it is understood that every boy who joins the brigade pledges himself to abstain from intoxicating liquors, tobacco and profane language while under the brigade. He also pledges himself to attend regularly the sessions of the Sunday school and the regular week night meeting of the band unless excused by the captain. We are doing our best work with the boys from ten to fifteen. The time of the week night drill is divided equally between drilling in Bible study and military exercises. A very vital point in this brigade movement is the equal division of the time into religious and military exercises, The boy's lose their interest if the company work is made into all religious or all military, but where the balance is kept perfect the boys improve in all points and the companies steadily grow. Our experience teaches us that the military part of this organization is valuable for

the following reasons: First—It develops physical manliness by correcting a shuffling gait, by straightening stooping shoulders, by imparting quickness of action and precision of movement, and by giving a graceful and dignified self-poise to the body.

Second—It elicits prompt obedience and exHighest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

## Baking Baking Powder

## ABSOLUTELY PURE

derly conduct from the boys where all other means have failed to produce them. Third-it provides a powerful opposition to private clubs or other evil associations among

Fourth-It furnishes splendid prizes to incite boys to do their best to improve themselves. This is the reason for our adopting the regimental and the real genuine brigade idea.
We have now in New York and
Brooklyn a brigade of four regiiments consisting of twelve companies each. Thus there are the prizes of twelve majorships, four lieutenant colonelcies, four colonelcies and one brigadier generalship. The boys must pass competitive examinations to reach these posttions. In these examinations religious character and gifts will constitute as many points as mill-

tary skill in the examination. Fifth-It gives boys of our pleading families fascinating work to do in the sphere of their own local churches, and thus attaches them to their own denomination for life. As a religious organization the Boys' Brigade has already proved to be of great value to our churches. In a number of the Sunday schools it has caused a regular attendance of boys and young men to reach a point above that of girls and women. It has brought hundreds of young men into regular attendance at church who never have been there before. It has been the means of the conversion of many of the boys and of their baptism. This has been especially the case among the officers. The brigade idea honors the position of the Sunday school superintendent.

He is one of the council, and, together with the pastor and president of the company, selects the officers. It honors the office of pastor. He signs the commissions and warrants of all the officers. It brings the pastor into immediate contact with the boys. Many of our pastors are camping out with their boys this summer for the first time. It makes the boys thoroughly acquainted with each other—they know each other by name. They are jealous of the honor and success of their

Lastly, under this point, it is causing the boys to commit more Scripture to memory, and to learn more important facts concerning the Bible and concerning their own denomination than any organization now in existence. Numerically, the Baptist Boys' Brigade has only four thousand enrolled in our official gazette, but we are now assisting over two hundred pastors in nearly every State in the Union to form companies in their churches. When this is done, bring our membership well up to ten thousand. As a national organization we have a uniform which has been adopted by companies in eight different States. We have six regiments in New York State, one in Massachusetts, one in Illinois, beginnings of three regiments in Pennsylvania, four more in Massachusetts, and in other States which we will not take the time to mention: We are now preparing drills in our denominational doctrines and concerning the work of our three great mission

What the Baptist Boys' Brigade may be will depend largely upon the enduement of the Spirit of God possessed by the leaders in the movement. If there is a burden on our souls for the conversion of thousands of boys that are perishing, we shall see thousands converted. If we have an unconquerable determination to develop a high standard of Christian character in thousands of converted boys, God

say this movement may do seven things. First, it may modify church architects. Four of the pastors in New York are at work, raising money to dig out their church cellars, so as to make a room for the Boys' It may bring 30,000 new boys into our Sunday the present year and keep them there. One thousand churches, each organizing a company and wisely managing it, will easily produce this grand result. It may give us summer camps for boys, which will be training schools of the wisest kind. It may give us industrial homes for orphan boys, supported by money collected and earned by the brigade. It may help to redeem city govern-ments by raising up an army of Christian men, trained to night for righteousness with their balots. It may furnish an army glad to decorate the graves of our patriot dead, when the last Grand Army veteran has been laid to rest beside his comrades. It may furnish a trained army which the God of our fathers is inspiring and preparing for the work of saving our beloved land in some future appailing conflict, which, though now all unforeseen by us, is foreseen by

Following this address the Rev. David Spencer, of Racine, spoke, for a few moments, on The Monthly Symposium. He was to have spoken in the afternoon, but was prevented from doing so by the lack of time, and found himself curtailed again. His remarks were very brief, and he just called the attention of his hearers to the work that had been accomplished by the paper, and suggesting that all become more careful readers of it.

The meeting then adjourned.

SECTIONAL CONFERENCES.

Federative Organization Discussed at Meridian-Street Church, A brief conference on federative work was held by a few delegates at the Meridian-street M. E. Church, yesterday made a few remarks in calling the body together, in which he expressed the belief When that had been finished that the future of all religion depended upon the young people. All that remained to be done was to devise the best means and plans of getting them into church work, and to encourage the officers who were already engaged in doing this work. Rev. L. L. Henson, of Baltimore. confessed that the work went slowly in his State. In the beginning the Christian Endeavorers' enmity had been incurred through false impressions they had re-

> the people the benefits of a lecture course they had reaped a harvest and established an educational extension fund. Dr. H. B. Clevenger, of Oshkosh, recommended that associational unions be formed wherever there are as many as

> associations do not have associational

unions. The State union encompassed all.

Money was hard to get, but after giving

three associations. The more mass meetings the better, that the field might be more readily covered. They had made, in his section, the mistake of selecting the wrong kind of man to conduct the organizations, who had been superceded by a woman of extraordinary ability and earnestness, and whose sno-

cesses had followed fast. The meeting was of an informal character, and the suggestions and advice given were all along the lines of better organization and the means of securing the same, as well as the ways and means of bringing the young people into them when formed. Mr. M. F. Johnson, of Massachusetts, testified as to the fight which the Christian Endeavorers had first given the B. Y. P. U. in his State, but they had conquered by securing peace through the establishment of an understanding. The only thought in Massachusetts was now to simply draw young people into the strong lines of denominational activity, whatever it might be.

At 5:30 the conference adjourned. On Young People's Work.

The young Baptists related their experiences in a religious way at the First Baptist Church yesterday evening, from 5 until 6 o'clock. The meeting, called for the discussion of local young people's work, was largely attended and the young people largely united in the opening song, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul." The exercises were conducted by Mr. J. S. Tustin, a bright young churchman of St. Louis, who presided at the Bible reading and prayer. After stating that the meeting was expected to produce many new | details call on ticket agents of the Pennsylvania and valuable ideas of the most successful way of | Lines

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES.

Indianapolls Union Station. Trains Run by Central Time. TICKET OFFICES at Station and at corner Illinois and

Washington Streets. TRAINS BUN AS FOLLOWS: Daily. + Daily, except Sunday. FROM INDIANAPOLIS TO Columbus, Ind., and Louisville \*3.55 am \*12.15 am Philadelphia and New York.... \*5.00 am \*10.15 pm Baltimore and Washington.... \*5.00 am \*10.15 pm 

VANDALIA LINE SHORTEST ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST.

Martinsville and Vincennes ... 14.40 pm

From Indianapotis Union Station Trains leave for St. Louis 7:30 am., 11:50 am., 1:00 pm., 11:00 pm. Trains connect at Terre Haute for E. & T. H. points. Evansville sleeper

Logansport and Chicago ......\*12.30 am \*3.45 am

on 11:00 p. m. train. Trains arrive from St. Louis 3:30 am., 4:50 am., 2:50 pm., 5:20 pm., 7:45 pm. Terre Haute and Greenoastle accommodation Sleeping and Parlor Cars are run on through trains. Dining Car on trains 20 and 21.



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conducting these young people's societies, Mr. Tustin called the attention of his heavers to a brief syllibus illustrating by blackloard the phases of young people's work in the church. The first was the work, which meant Christianization. The method was to preach the gospel The next was development, and this latter phase the speaker thought might be discussed. How to develop the young Christian mind was then taken up and for an hour the meeting was devoted to enthusiastic ideas and plans advanced by bright young minds. Training was

the prime factor required, trained men and women to do the things that are to be done in young people's unions. These organizations are not so much to formulate and originate work as they are to carry out the theories already laid down. Each local society should exert itself to get every member of the church into its ranks. Divide up the work and endeavor to use everybody to the best advantage. Under the head of development the speakers

believed there ought to be diversity in plans young people must have variety to sustain themselves and develop. How to get people to talk was another question brought out for discussion and followed at some length. One idea was to limit all speakers in the young people's meeting to three sentences in order that everybody should have an opportunity to say something. Many interesting experiences by the members of the association were related from which the hearers appeared to derive great benefit.

On Junior Work.

The conference on junior work met at the First Presbyterian Church at 4:45 yesterday afternoon, and was led by Alvin M. Brinckle, afternoon, at 5 o'clock. E. W. White, of president of the B. Y. P. U., of Philadelphia. Milwaukee, presided, in the absence of Dr. | The time was devoted to short practical talks on William Lawrence, of Chicago. Mr. White | the conduct of this branch of the union's work, and an exchange of views and experiences of members. Questions were asked and answered, and progress of work shown.

The talks showed that in some places the meetings were conducted on the plan of devotional meetings, while in others the idea of instruction predominated; in others these two features were consolidated. A member from New York advised the taking up of subjects and exhausting them in consecutive meetings, and illustrated by detailing the work of the junior class in his particular church in a study of the Lord's prayer. Miss McKeen read a short paper on "How to

Organize a Junior Class," which was intended as an answer to numerous inquiries received asking for information in this line. The general trend of the reports made by the delegates was that the junior department was a great feature in building up the membership of the church, the instruction received in the junior department developing an active working membership that was aggressive in their work. Responses to a question asked by a delegate from Urbana, O., showed that the majority of the membership in the junior department was girls, with the single exception of one point in Kansas, where it was reported that the majority

PROGRAMME OF TO-DAY.

of the members were boys.

State Rallies in the Afternoon and Sectional Mass Meetings in the Evening. To-day's programme is as follows: Morning Session. 6:30-Early morning prayer meeting, First

Baptist Church. Prayer for the young people in our Sunday schools, led by the Rev. G. R. Rob-9:30-Opening of convention. Religious exercises, conducted by the Rev. J. 8. James, D. D., of Hartford, Conn.

9:40-Reports of committees and miscellaneous 10:15-Open parliament. Topic, "The Conquest Meeting," conducted by the Rev. Frank & Dobbins, Philadelphia. 10:45-Address-"Fidelity to Our Denominational Literature," the Rev. R. R. McKay. Brampton, Ont.

11:15-Mass Workers' Conference. Ten-minute reports will be given by the chairmen of the Friday afternoon conference. Ten minutes will be given after each report to interrogate the chairman concerning the work covered by his 12:30-Adjournment. Afternoon Session.

2:30-Symposium. General topic, "Our Lesser Federations; Their Benefits and Their Needs., [Continued on Sixth Page.]

\$4.50-CHICAGO AND RETURN-\$4.50 Via Pennsylvania Lines From Indianapolis. Tickets good ten days. For

W F BRUSSER, D P A.

2:15-Praise service, led by W. H. Merritt, De

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